# CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE KAISER COMMERCE CENTER PROJECT

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**APNs 023-803-132, -133, -134, -135, and -136**

***Lead Agency:***

**County of San Bernardino**
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**San Bernardino, California 92415**

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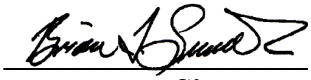

**Signature**

***Project Proponent:***

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***September 13, 2019***

# Archaeological Database Information

| | |
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| ***Report Date:*** | September 13, 2019 |
| ***Report Title:*** | Cultural Resources Study for the Kaiser Commerce Center Project, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 023-803-132, -133, -134, -135, and -136) |
| ***Type of Study:*** | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure Evaluation |
| ***USGS Quadrangle:*** | *Guasti, California* (7.5 minute) |
| ***Acreage:*** | 9.9 acres |
| ***Key Words:*** | Survey; historic structures related to the Kaiser Steel Mill; SBR-4131H; historic structures not significant; no mitigation measures. |

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# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by T&B Planning, Inc., Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the Kaiser Commerce Center Project. The project, which includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 023-803-132, -133, -134, -135, and -136, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Guasti, California* topographic quadrangle in Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 6 West. This property is situated south of San Bernardino Avenue between Commerce Drive and Calabash Avenue near the western limits of the city of Fontana in unincorporated San Bernardino County. The project is located in an area of heavy industrial facilities, including steel works. The project proposes to redevelop the entire 9.9-acre property for the construction of a 164,960-square-foot warehouse building with two office areas, a total of 65 trailer stalls, and associated employee parking and hardscape.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the County of San Bernardino's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files (SLFs) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

A review of the records search provided by the SCCIC indicated that no previously recorded resources are located within the subject property. The NAHC SLF search was negative and did not indicate that sites or Tribal Cultural Resources have been located directly within the project (see Appendix D). In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter.

The cultural resources survey was conducted on July 12, 2019 and resulted in the identification of 24 unrecorded historic structures (Structures 1 to 24) and four modern structures (Structures 25 to 28) at 13557 San Bernardino Avenue. These structures are part of the Kaiser Steel operation and functioned as a waste treatment facility. The structures noted include:

- Structures 1 to 3, 13, and 14: Subterranean concrete filtration tank
- Structures 4 and 18: Subterranean concrete tank with a metal basin
- Structures 5, 6, and 10 to 12: Aboveground concrete filtration tank
- Structures 7, 15 to 17, and 26: Concrete building
- Structure 8: Concrete cistern
- Structure 9: Rectangular runoff basin
- Structures 19, 20, and 25: Concrete foundation
- Structure 21: Subterranean concrete pump station on the south of Structure 15

- Structures 22 to 24: Metal water silos
- Structure 27: Concrete and metal channel
- Structure 28: Pump or power station

Structures 1 to 24 have been recorded with the SCCIC as part of SBR-4131H, the Kaiser Steel Mill, and have been documented and evaluated for significance. Structures 25 to 28 were determined to be modern in age, and therefore, were excluded from the significance evaluation. Based upon the results of the field survey and records searches, from the perspective of the CEQA review of the proposed development, this portion of SBR-4131H has been evaluated as not significant. While Structures 1 to 24 are historic in age, they were not designed by an architect of importance and do not possess any architecturally important elements. Additionally, none of the previous surveys identify the sewage and water treatment facility as a contributing component to the significance of the Kaiser Steel Mill. Although the Kaiser Steel Mill is considered a Point of Historical Interest, a 2008 archaeological survey of the major components (the processing and manufacturing plants) of the mill itself determined that these components had been demolished for construction of the California Speedway, which borders what remains of the mill to the north (Ballester 2008). Based upon the conclusions reached during the evaluation, no mitigation measures or preservation are recommended for the historic structures. No impacts to significant resources are associated with the proposed development of the property.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Description

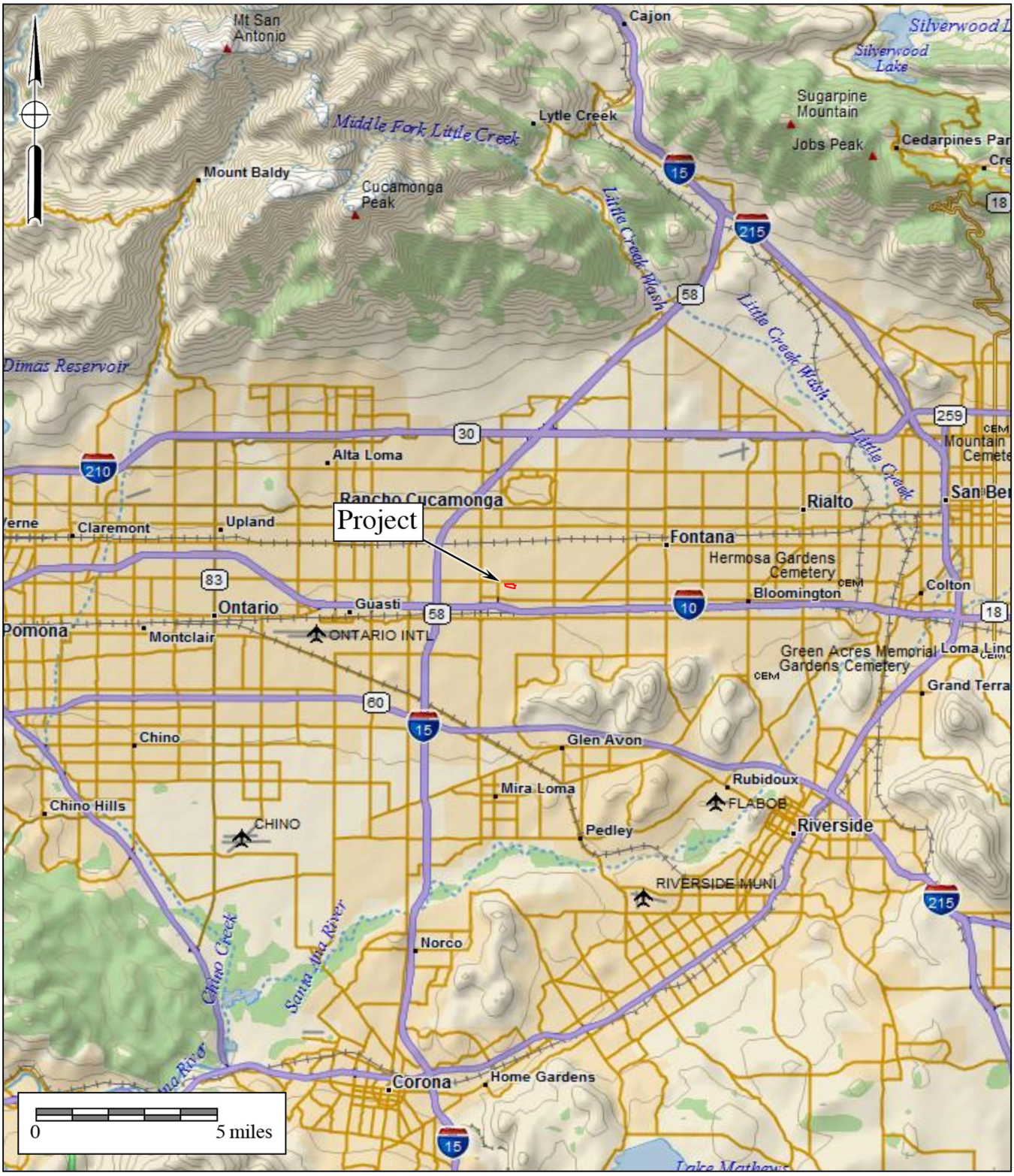
The archaeological survey program for the Kaiser Commerce Center Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Bernardino environmental guidelines. The project may be found east of the intersection of Commerce Drive and San Bernardino Avenue, just outside of the city of Fontana in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes APNs 023-803-132, -133, -134, -135, and -136, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Guasti, California* topographic quadrangle in Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 6 West (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to redevelop the entire 9.9-acre property for the construction of a 164,960-square-foot warehouse building with two office areas, a total of 65 trailer stalls, and associated employee parking and hardscape (Figure 1.1–3).

The property is currently fully developed and highly disturbed; gravel covers the western third of the property and steel mill facilities and equipment cover the eastern two-thirds of the property, which is also fully paved. The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in this particular case, include the proximity to Lytle Creek and the terrestrial ecosystems surrounding the creek, which are part of an environmental setting that supported a significant prehistoric population for over 10,000 years.

## 1.2 Environmental Setting

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project is generally located in southwestern San Bernardino County just outside the Fontana city limits. The subject property is part of the Chino Basin, south of the San Gabriel Mountains, north of the Jurupa Mountains, and west of the San Bernardino Mountains. The San Gabriel Mountains extend east from Newhall Pass in Los Angeles County to the Cajon Pass in San Bernardino County. These mountains are part of the Transverse Ranges with peaks exceeding 9,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The project is situated on an alluvial fan at the western margin and southern end of Lytle Creek.

The general project area is characterized by relatively flat land (with elevations ranging from 1,052 to 1,066 feet AMSL) that was previously used as farmland. The property has previously been impacted by cultivation and industrial development. No natural features that are often associated with prehistoric sites, such as bedrock outcrops or natural sources of water, are visible on aerial photographs or maps of the project area.

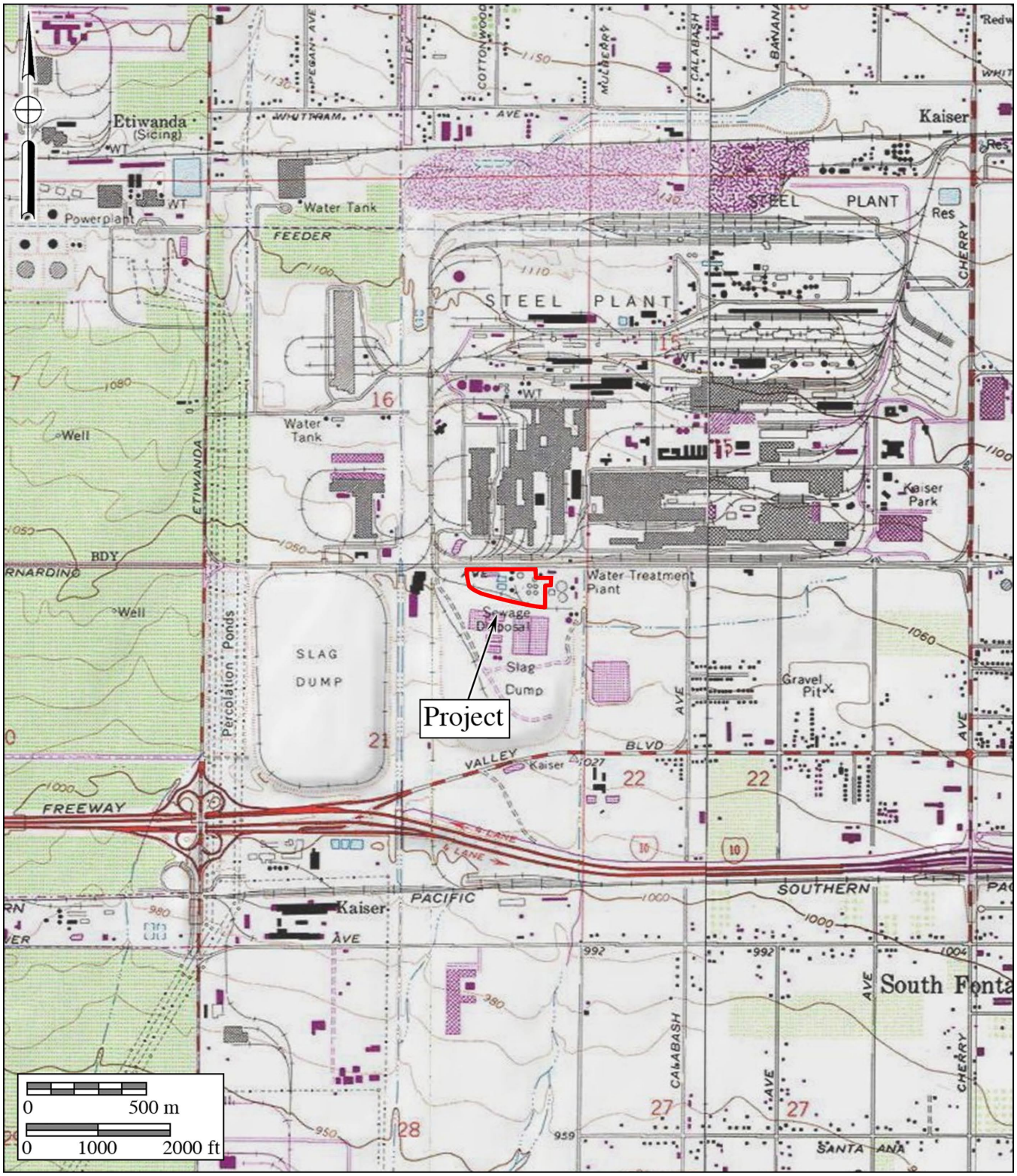



# Figure 1.1–1

## General Location Map

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

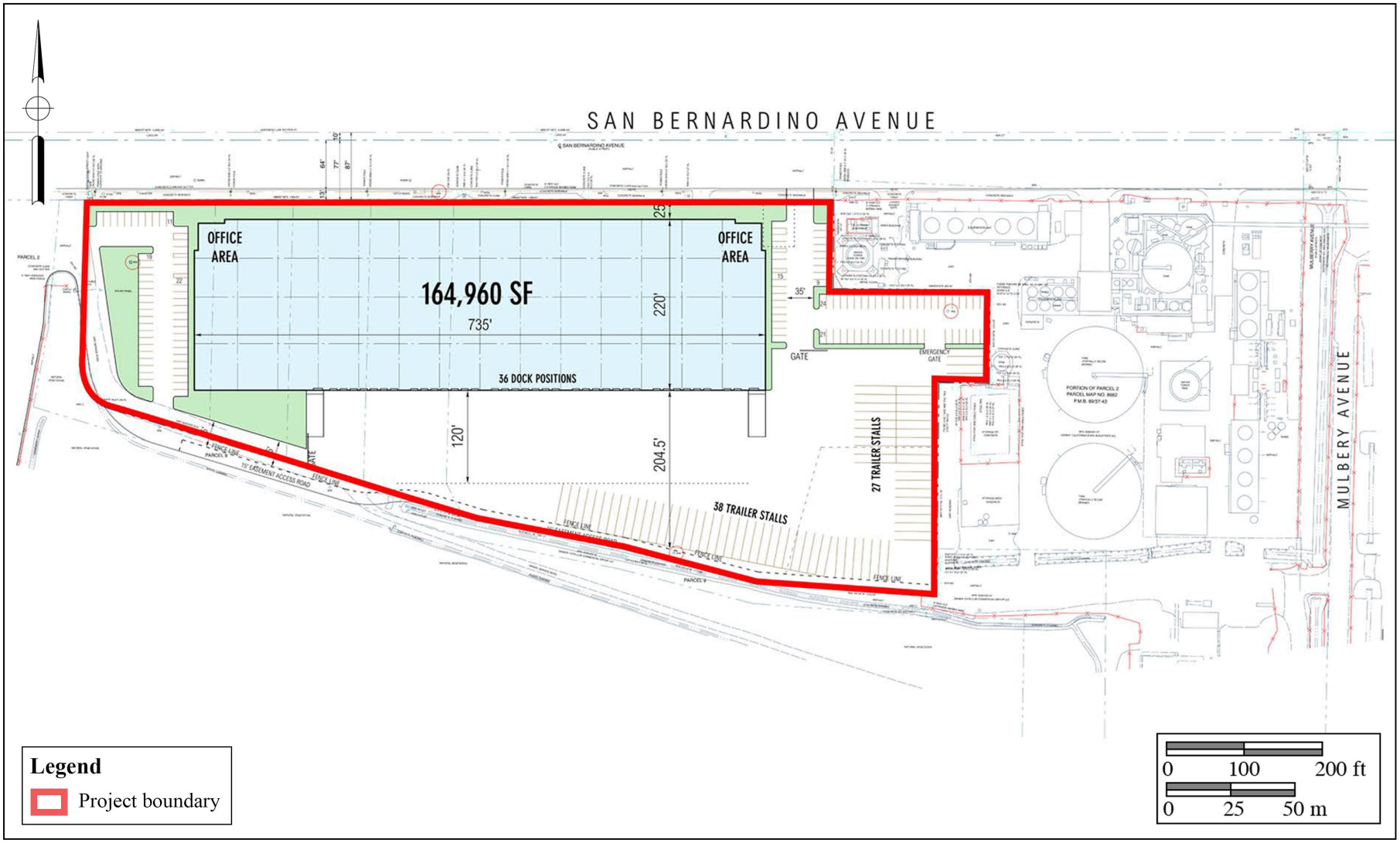



# Figure 1.1–2

## Project Location Map

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

USGS *Guasti* Quadrangle (1:24,000 series)




# Figure 1.1–3

## Project Development Map

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

The project is located at the western margin and near the distal southern end of the broad Lytle Creek alluvial fan, which emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains approximately seven to eight miles north as a result of uplift and dissection of the eastern San Gabriel Mountains (Wirths 2019). The main source of these sediments is from the Lytle Creek drainage, near where the northwest-to-southeast-trending San Andreas fault zone cuts across and separates the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountain ranges. Geomorphically, the project is relatively flat-lying, with a gentle slope to the southwest (Wirths 2019). The project area is mostly underlain by late Pleistocene to early Holocene old alluvial fan deposits (Morton and Miller 2006) and middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits (Morton 2003), which occur as slightly raised areas protruding through the surrounding surficial Quaternary (Holocene and late Pleistocene) young alluvial fan sediments of the Lytle Creek fan. Large deposits of artificial fill materials are located on either side of the project area (Wirths 2019).

### 1.3 Cultural Setting

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Encinitas Tradition, the Milling Stone Horizon, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the southwestern area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Gabrielino and Serrano Indians. According to Kroeber (1976), the Serrano probably owned a stretch of the Sierra Madre from Cucamonga east to above Mentone and halfway up to San Timoteo Canyon, including the San Bernardino Valley and just missing Riverside County. However, Kroeber (1976) also states that this area has been assigned to the Gabrielino, "which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers."

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geologic framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

***Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)***

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to

recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

***Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)***

The Archaic Period of prehistory began with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curray 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects upon the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten,* but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, horizons, and periods, including San Dieguito, La Jolla,

Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

***Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)***

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

***Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)***

*Gabrielino*

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray, shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin, porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet.

Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and snakes (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, which was a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar,* an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal. Men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino greatly profited from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

*Serrano*

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

> The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1929] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

The Serrano were part of "exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk$^{w}$utam* (Wildcat) and *wahiʔiam* (Coyote)" (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon "economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California" (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous, political, and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males.

However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

> There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in "epic poem" style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and "sucking out the disease-causing agents" (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband's parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

***Historic Period***

The historic background of the project began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California, and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley (presently western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions. The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is presently Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is presently Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of what is now Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). Spanish missionaries formed Mission San Gabriel in the San Bernardino Valley in the early nineteenth century. The mission established Rancho San Bernardino in 1819, which included the present-day areas of San Bernardino, Fontana, Rialto, Redlands, and Colton (City of San Bernardino 2015). Since there was no reliable water source in the area, from 1819 to 1820, the missionaries developed a zanja through the use of Native American labor from the Guachama Rancheria (Smallwood 2006). The creation of the zanja was implemented to divert waters from Mill Creek all the way through the city of Redlands, ending near the mission to assist with agricultural enterprises. The new water source allowed nearby ranching districts to develop during the nineteenth century (City of Redlands 2010; Smallwood 2006).

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998).

The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," many of which have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system becomes evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, leading to California became a state in 1850. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

In 1851, 500 Mormons moved to the Redlands/San Bernardino area and purchased Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family (City of Redlands 2010). The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, as in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately 1,400 Mormons returned to Utah, while the remaining 45 percent stayed in San Bernardino, choosing "to forsake the church rather than leave their homes" (Lyman 1989).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

In 1869, Andrew Jackson Pope, co-founder of the Pope & Talbot Company, a lumber dealer based out of San Francisco (1860 Federal Census; 1870 Federal Census; University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections 2018), purchased 3,840 acres of land in San Bernardino County as part of the Land Act of 1820. "During the ensuing years, Andrew Pope and W.C. Talbot acquired other properties in the West, chiefly in California. By 1874, they owned a real estate empire, including almost 80,000 acres of ranch lands" (World Forestry Center 2017).

Pope passed away in 1878, amid water rights conflicts between grant owners (himself) and settlers of the lands surrounding his Fontana-area lands. As a result of the water rights conflict, in which the United States Supreme Court sided with the grant owners, the Lytle Creek Water Company was formed in 1881. The purpose of the Lytle Creek Water Company was to:

> [U]nify the interests of appropriators to the stream, to fight the grant owners. These latter had the law on their side, but the settlers had the water, and were holding and using it. An injunction was issued in favor of the grant owners, restraining the settlers from using the water, but it was never enforced. The conflict was a long and bitter one. In the meantime, the grant owners, and others operating with them, quietly bought up the stock of the Lytle Creek Water Company, until enough to control it was secured, and sold out these rights to the projectors of the Semi-tropic Land and Water Company, with the riparian lands, which movement seems to have quieted the conflict. (Hall 1888)

The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was incorporated in 1887. That year, the company platted the settlement of Rosena, but no structures were erected. By 1888, the company had acquired "something more than twenty-eight thousand five hundred acres of land, embracing the channel of Lytle creek for ten miles" (Hall 1888).

In 1903, San Bernardino contractor and agriculturist A.B. Miller and "his pioneer Fontana Development Company purchased Rosena, and by 1905 had begun the building of a farming complex that included an assortment of barns, dining rooms, a 200-man bunk house, a

kitchen, a company store, as well as the ranch house used by the foreman" (Anicic 1982). By 1906, Miller had also taken over the remainder of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company assets and created the Fontana Farms Company and the Fontana Land Company. Afterward, Miller oversaw the construction of an irrigation system that utilized the water from Lytle Creek, as well as the planting of "half a million eucalyptus saplings as windbreaks" (Conford 1995).

In 1913, the town of Fontana was platted between Foothill Boulevard and the Santa Fe railroad tracks. Much of the land south of the townsite was utilized as a hog farm, while the remainder of the Fontana Farms Company land was subdivided into small farms. The smaller "starter farms" were approximately 2.5 acres and the new owner was able to choose between grapevines or walnut trees, all supplied by the Fontana Farms nursery. "By 1930 the Fontana Company had subdivided more than three thousand homesteads, half occupied by full-time settlers, some of them immigrants from Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Italy" (Conford 1995).

Kaiser Steel was founded in Fontana in the 1940s and became one of the main producers of steel west of the Mississippi River. The Kaiser Steel Mill, located immediately north of the project area, was built in response to the United States government's need for a steel mill and factory on the west coast to construct ships and airplanes following the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941 (Sturm et al. 1995). Following World War II, the mill shifted production to can manufacturing, tin plating, and pipe milling (Sturm et al. 1995). To provide for his workers' health needs, Henry J. Kaiser constructed the Fontana Kaiser Permanente medical facility, which is now the largest managed care organization in the United States.

The mill continued to expand through the 1950s and 1960s, but by the late 1970s, had begun to experience a massive downturn in production, which resulted in a 3,000-person layoff (Sturm et al. 1995). The mill ultimately closed its doors and ceased production in 1983. In 1984, California Steel Industries (CSI) purchased the southern 380 acres of the 480-acre property, which includes the subject property, and portions of the factory were reopened. A 1995 archaeological survey by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) indicates that the property to the north that was not purchased by CSI had been demolished by Hollywood movie explosions throughout the 1980s (Sturm et al. 1995). In the late 1990s, construction of the California Speedway resulted in further damage to the northern portion of the original steel mill property (McLean and Monk 1997).

### *1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search*

The results of the records search (Appendix C) indicate that three resources have been recorded within one mile of the Kaiser Commerce Center Project (Table 1.3−1), one of which (SBR-4131H, the Kaiser Steel Mill) has been recorded within the project. The remaining sites are historic single-family residences. The records search results also indicate that 28 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Appendix C), two of which (Owen 1995; McLean and Monk 1997) involved the project. The cultural resources records search and management plan prepared by EIP Associates (Owen 1995)

discussed SBR-4131H and the cultural resources assessment prepared by LSA (McLean and Monk 1997) updated portions of SBR-4131H outside of the subject property.

**Table 1.3–1**
Archaeological Sites Located Within
One Mile of the Kaiser Commerce Center Project

| Site(s) | Description |
|---|---|
| SBR-4131H | Kaiser Steel Mill (Point of Historical Interest) |
| P-36-016452 and P-36-033027 | Historic single-family residence(s) |

The following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The National Register of Historic Place Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD)
- The 1897 *Cucamonga,* 1897 *San Bernardino,* 1944 *Cucamonga*, 1944 *Fontana,* 1955 *Guasti,* 1955 *Fontana,* 1969 *Guasti,* and 1969 *Fontana* topographic maps
- 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1994, 2002, and 2009 aerial photographs of the project area

No additional resources were identified as a result of any of the above sources. Within Site SBR-4131H, the sewage and water treatment facility associated with the Kaiser Steel Mill was identified during the current study, which includes Structures 1 to 28. See Section 3.3 for further description and evaluation.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search was negative and did not indicate that sites or Tribal Cultural Resources have been located directly within the project (see Appendix D). In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received one response. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians indicate that while the proposed project is within Serrano ancestral territory, it is not within a sensitive portion of their territory and the tribe is not aware of any resources within or near the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric sites to be contained within the boundaries of the property due to the extensive nature of past ground disturbances and the lack of natural resources often associated with prehistoric sites. Further, no prehistoric sites have been recorded within one mile of the project. Rather, the records search and literature review suggest that historic buildings associated with the

commercial and industrial development of the Fontana area are the most likely cultural resources to be encountered within the Kaiser Commerce Center Project. Therefore, based upon the records search results, there is a high potential for historic resources to be located within the project.

## 1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

### *1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

   a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
   b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
   c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine

whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d and e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

    1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
    2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

# 2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Kaiser Commerce Center Project included the survey of a 9.9-acre area and the assessment of the sewage and water treatment facility associated with the Kaiser Steel Mill, which was constructed in the 1940s. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

For the historic sewage and water treatment facility, the potential for historic deposits is, while possible, considered remote, and therefore, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the structures within the project footprint. Although historic structure evaluations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed historic resources:

- Can the structure be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Is the structure representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?

- Is the structure associated with any nearby structures? Does the structure, when studied with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?
- Was the structure designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

***Data Needs***

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the structures within their associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both an archaeological and historic perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any structures;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
4) To identify persons or events associated with any structures and their construction; and
5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

# 3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 9.9-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified historic structures. This study was conducted in conformance with County of San Bernardino environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

## 3.1 Methods

### *3.1.1 Archival Research*

Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the SCCIC, the San Bernardino Historical Society, the San Bernardino County Public Library, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk.

### *3.1.2 Survey Methods*

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart and oriented east to west across the property, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

### *3.1.3 Historic Structure Assessment*

Methods for evaluating the integrity and significance of the sewage and water treatment facility at 13557 San Bernardino Avenue included photographic documentation and historic research into the history of the Kaiser Steel Mill located immediately north of the subject property. During the survey, photographs were taken of all structures present. This information was combined with the archival research in order to evaluate each structure's integrity, as well as their potential significance under CEQA guidelines.

### 3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on July 12, 2019 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. Ground visibility was generally good but was limited due to development (Plates 3.2–1 through 3.2–4). The western third of the property is covered in gravel and the eastern two-thirds have been developed with the Kaiser Steel Mill sewage and water treatment facility and pavement. As a result of the field survey, a total of 28 structures were identified within the project, all of which were determined to be associated with previously recorded Site SBR-4131H, the Kaiser Steel Mill (Figure 3.2–1). Of these identified structures, 24 were determined to be historic and four were determined to be modern. The historic structures were evaluated for significance as part of this study (see below). Other structures were noted on historic aerial photographs; however, as they were not present during the 2019 survey, they could not be evaluated or identified. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey.

### 3.3 Historic Structure Analysis

The survey of the approximately 9.9-acre project, located southeast of the intersection of Commerce Drive and San Bernardino Avenue, indicates that the entire property has been previously disturbed for construction of the present Kaiser Steel Mill sewage and water treatment facility. However, much of the infrastructure associated with the facility has been demolished or modified, leaving only a small portion of the original treatment facility intact.

In 1975, Site SBR-4131H, the Kaiser Steel Mill, was recorded as an archaeological site. In the same year, the mill was also recommended as a Point of Historical Interest (Hansberger 1975). In 1980, the site was officially added as California Historical Point of Interest (CHPI) 71 (Teal 1980); however, the recorded boundary only included the main mill buildings and did not include the treatment facility or the subject property. In 1997, the site boundary was expanded to include the sewage and water treatment facility within the subject property, the property to the west of the steel mill, and the Slag Dump to the south. However, the individual structures within the sewage and water treatment facility were not recorded or evaluated during that study (McLean and Monk 1997). The northern portion of the steel mill was dismantled in the late 1990s to make way for the construction of the California Speedway, and in 2008, it was determined that the majority of the site no longer existed (Ballester 2008).

Presently, the entire western third of the property is comprised of a graded, gravel lot with three concrete foundations, and the entire eastern two-thirds is covered in hardscape, concrete buildings, concrete filtration tanks, and metal water silos. These 28 structures, which are located within the recorded boundaries of SBR-4131H, and their corresponding dates of construction are provided in Table 3.3–1. Figure 3.3–1 shows the current locations of the 28 structures within the current project boundaries. A description and significance evaluation of the historic resources is provided below.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the project, facing southeast.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview of the project, facing east.

## Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.2–3: Overview of the project, facing northwest.

Plate 3.2–4: Overview of the project, facing southwest.

## Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

**Figure 3.2–1**
**Cultural Resource Location Map**
**Site SBR-4131H**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

**Table 3.3–1**
Structures Identified Within the Kaiser Commerce Center Project

| Structure | Description | Dates(s) |
|---|---|---|
| Structure 1 | Subterranean concrete filtration tank | 1944 to 1948 |
| Structure 2 | | |
| Structure 3 | | |
| Structure 4 | Subterranean concrete tank with a metal basin | |
| Structure 5 | Aboveground concrete filtration tank | |
| Structure 6 | | |
| Structure 7 | Concrete building | |
| Structure 8 | Concrete cistern | |
| Structure 9 | Runoff basin | |
| Structure 10 | Aboveground concrete filtration tank | 1948 to 1955 |
| Structure 11 | | |
| Structure 12 | | |
| Structure 13 | Subterranean concrete filtration tank | |
| Structure 14 | | |
| Structure 15 | Concrete building | |
| Structure 16 | | |
| Structure 17 | | |
| Structure 18 | Subterranean concrete tank with a metal basin | |
| Structure 19 | Concrete foundation | 1955 to 1994 |
| Structure 20 | | |
| Structure 21 | Subterranean concrete pump station on the south of Structure 15 | |
| Structure 22 | Metal water silos | |
| Structure 23 | | |
| Structure 24 | | |
| Structure 25 | Concrete foundation | 1994 to 2002 |
| Structure 26 | Concrete building | |
| Structure 27 | Concrete and metal channel | |
| Structure 28 | Pump or power station | 2002 to 2009 |


**Figure 3.3–1**

**Structure Locations Shown on Aerial Imagery**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

***History of the Project Area***

According to census records from 1860 and 1870, the first recorded owner of the 13557 San Bernardino Avenue property was Daniel Jerrett, a farmer living in El Dorado, California (Plate 3.3−1). According to a Bureau of Land Management General Land Office land patent, in 1869, Jerrett purchased 480 acres of land in San Bernardino County, including the southern half and northwest quarter of Section 21 of Township 1 South, Range 6 West, as part of the Land Act of 1820. However, archival records and the 1897 USGS Map (Figure 3.3–2) indicate that Jerrett never lived at or built any structures on this property and he passed away in 1898 (Ancestry.com 2011).

**Plate 3.3–1: Daniel Jerrett.**
***(Photograph courtesy of Richard Jerrett, Find-A-Grave.com)***

By 1906, San Bernardino contractor and agriculturist A.B. Miller created the Fontana Farms Company and the Fontana Land Company (Conford 1995). The Fontana Farms Company then began establishing small "starter farms," which were approximately 2.5 acres and located south of the subject property. While these farms were being established, the Wade Camp Hog Breeding Plant was created on Jerrett's former 480-acre property. By 1913, the town of Fontana had been platted between Foothill Boulevard and the Santa Fe railroad tracks, east of the subject property (Ancic 2006).

The 1938 historic aerial photograph (Plate 3.3–2) indicates that the subject property was used for farming at that time. By 1941, the Wade Camp included 11 cabins for some workers and their families and up to 100 boars and 3,000 brook sows in pens. The camp was still in use when construction on the Kaiser Steel Mill began in late 1943 in response to the United States government's need for a steel mill and factory on the west coast for the construction of ships and airplanes after the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941 (Sturm et al. 1995). No structures are visible on the 1944 USGS map (Figure 3.3–3), but on the 1948 historic aerial photograph (Plate 3.3–3), Structures 1 to 9 are visible, which indicates that they were likely constructed between 1944 and 1948.

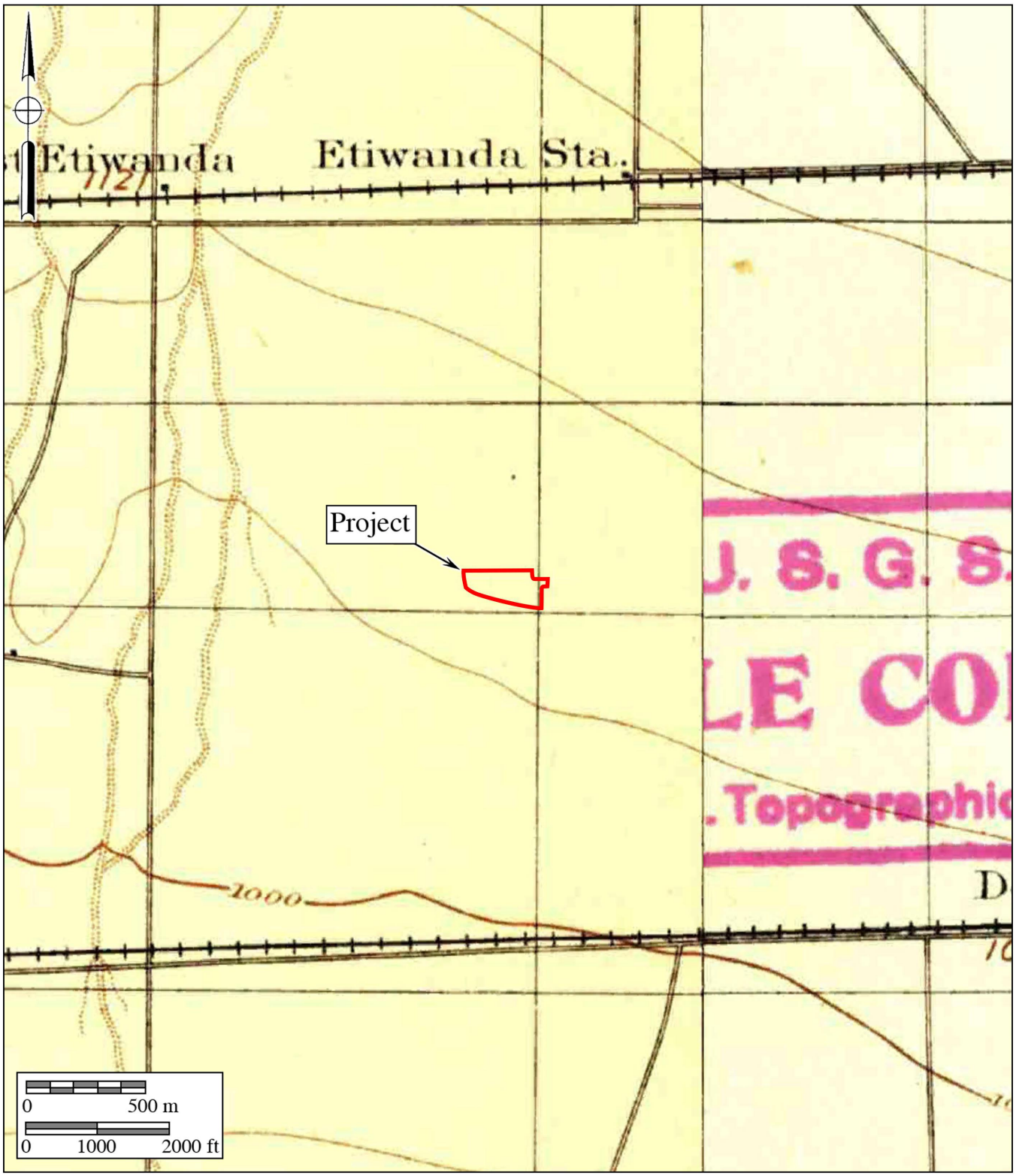



**Figure 3.3–2**

**1897 USGS Map**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

USGS *Cucamonga* and *San Bernardino* Quadrangles (1:62,500 series)


**Plate 3.3–2**

**1938 Aerial Photograph**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

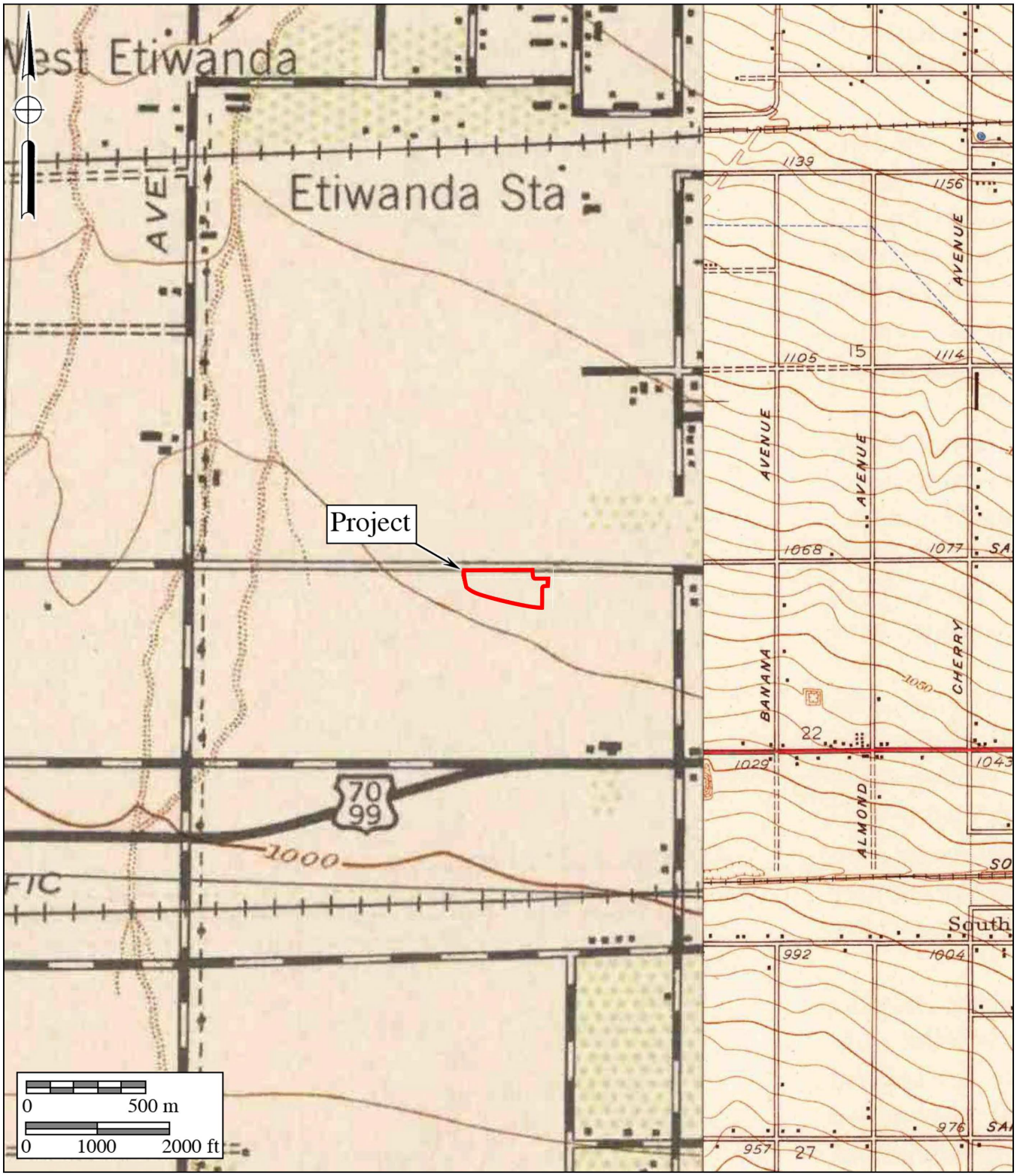



**Figure 3.3–3**

**1944 USGS Map**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

USGS *Cucamonga* (1:62,500 series) and *Fontana* Quadrangles (1:31,250 series)

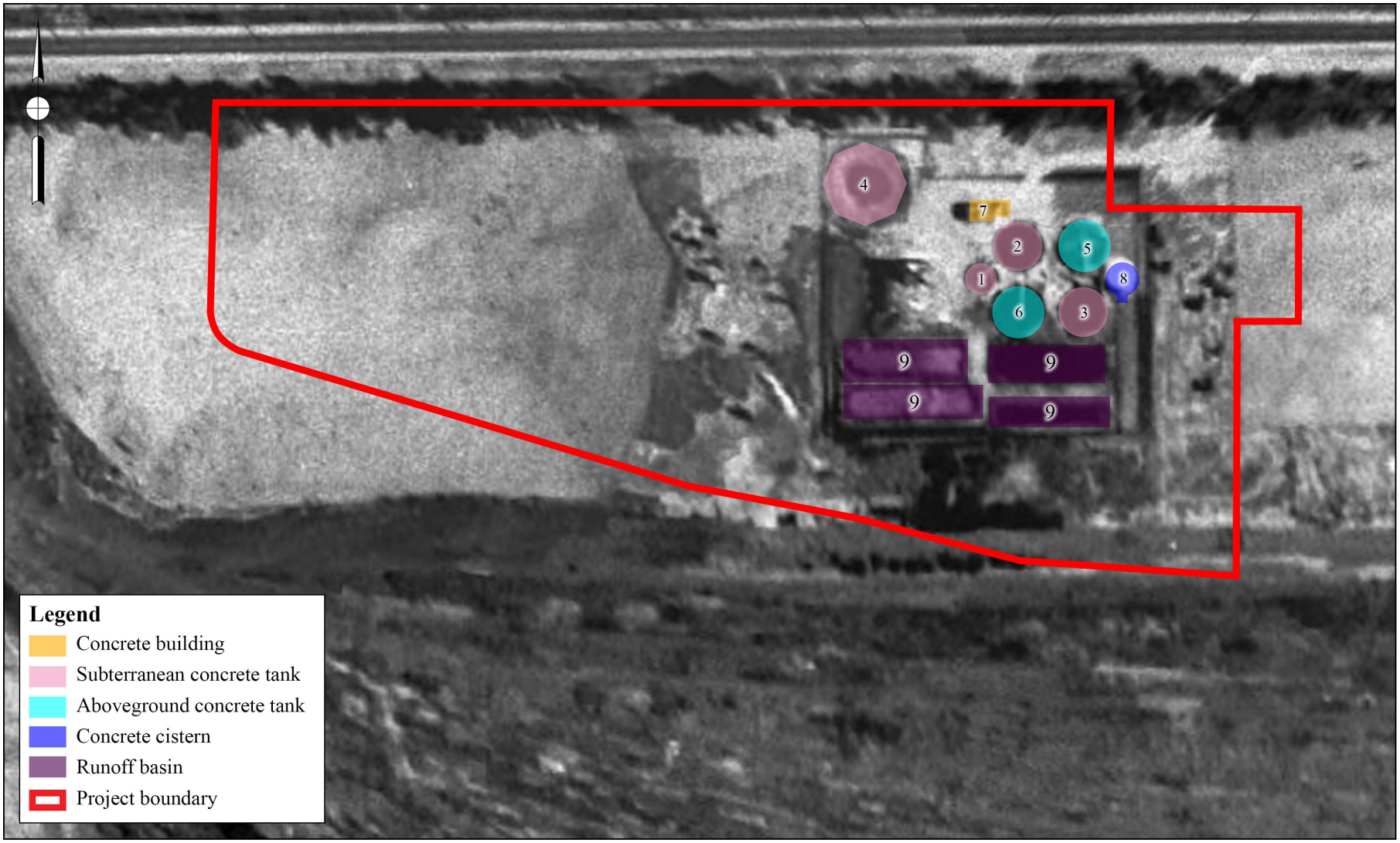



**Plate 3.3–3**

**1948 Aerial Photograph**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Following World War II, Kaiser Steel Mill (Plate 3.3–4) shifted production to can manufacturing, tin plating, and pipe milling (Sturm et al. 1995). The mill continued to expand through the 1950s and 1960s, as indicated by the growth of the sewage and water treatment facility on the 1955 and 1969 USGS maps (Figures 3.3–4 and 3.3–5) and the 1959 and 1966 aerial photographs (Plates 3.3–5 and 3.3–6). By the late 1970s, the Kaiser Steel Mill had experienced a massive downturn in production, which resulted in a 3,000-person layoff (Sturm et al. 1995). In 1983, the mill ultimately shut down and ceased production. CSI purchased the southern 380 acres of the 480-acre property, including the subject property, in 1984 and portions of the factory were reopened. A 1995 archaeological survey by LSA indicates that the property to the north, which had not been purchased by CSI, had been demolished by Hollywood movie explosions throughout the 1980s (Sturm et al. 1995). In the late 1990s, construction of the California Speedway resulted in further damage to the northern portion of the original property (McLean and Monk 1997). The subject property, however, was affected by this development.

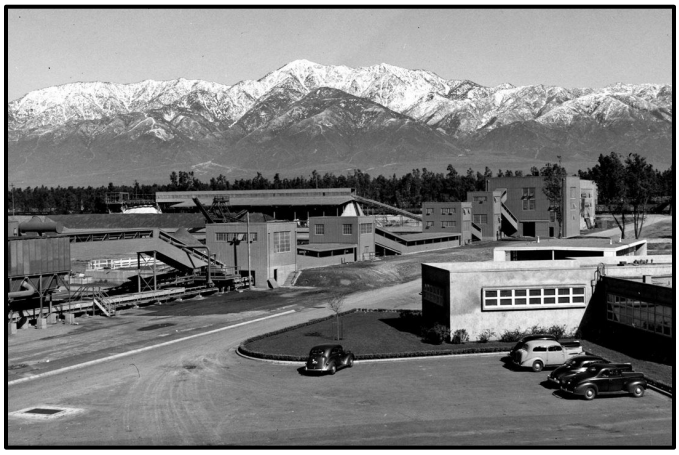
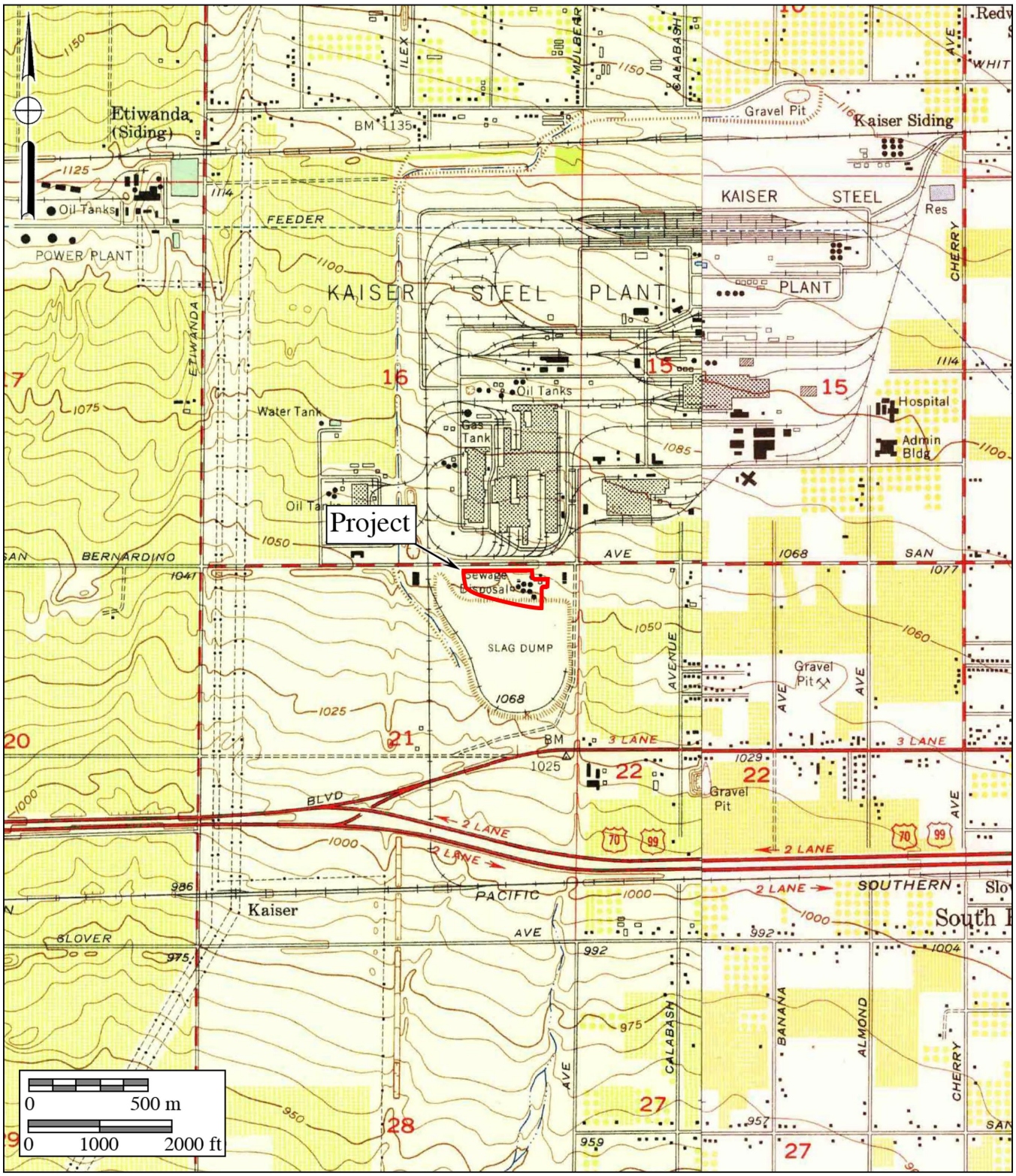


**Plate 3.3–4: Kaiser Steel Mill circa 1949.**
***(Photograph courtesy of Anicic 2006)***

***Description of Surveyed Resources***

The original orientation of the Kaiser Steel Mill sewage and water treatment facility, as shown on the 1948 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–3), included four subterranean concrete filtration tanks (Structures 1 to 4) (Plates 3.3−7 to 3.3−10), two aboveground concrete filtration tanks (Structures 5 and 6) (Plates 3.3−11 and 3.3−12), one concrete building (Structure 7) (Plate 3.3−13), one concrete cistern (Structure 8) (Plate 3.3−14), and four rectangular runoff basins (Structure 9). Structure 4, however, has changed in function over time, and currently includes a metal basin, which it did not appear to have in 1948. Structure 9 has changed in shape over time and no longer appears as it once did in 1948. Shadows between Structures 4 and 9 and along the eastern boundary of the project may be either unidentifiable structures or vegetation.

The majority of the facility's growth appeared to have happened by 1959 (see Plate 3.3–5). In addition to the structures that were present on the 1948 aerial photograph, three more aboveground concrete filtration tanks (Structures 10 to 12) (Plates 3.3−15 to 3.3−17), two more subterranean concrete filtration tanks (Structures 13 and 14) (Plates 3.3−18 and 3.3−19), three additional concrete buildings (Structures 15 to 17) (Plates 3.3−20 to 3.3−22), and one subterranean concrete tank with a metal basin (Structure 18) (Plate 3.3−23) were constructed.

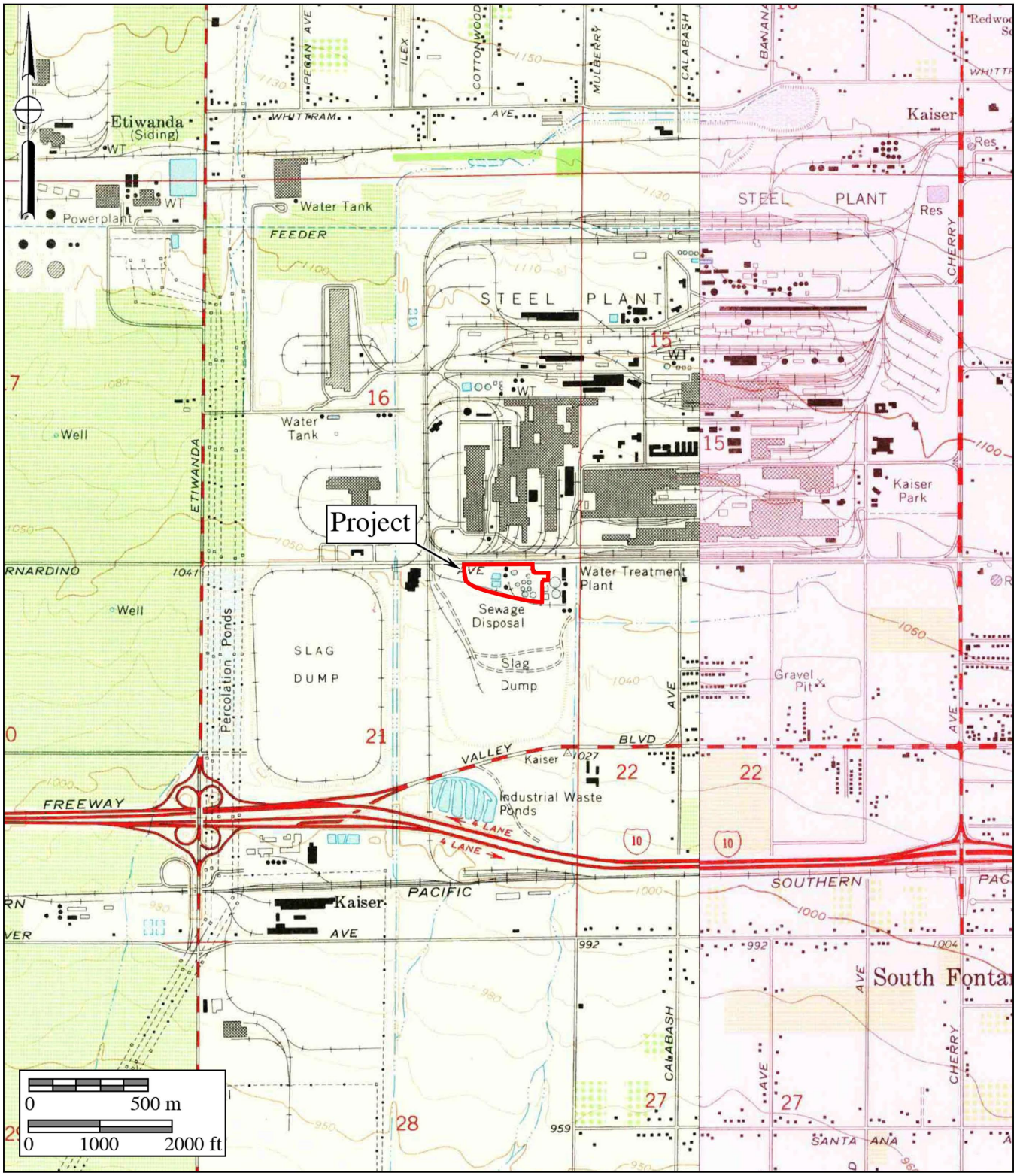



# Figure 3.3–4

## 1955 USGS Map

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

USGS *Guasti* and *Fontana* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

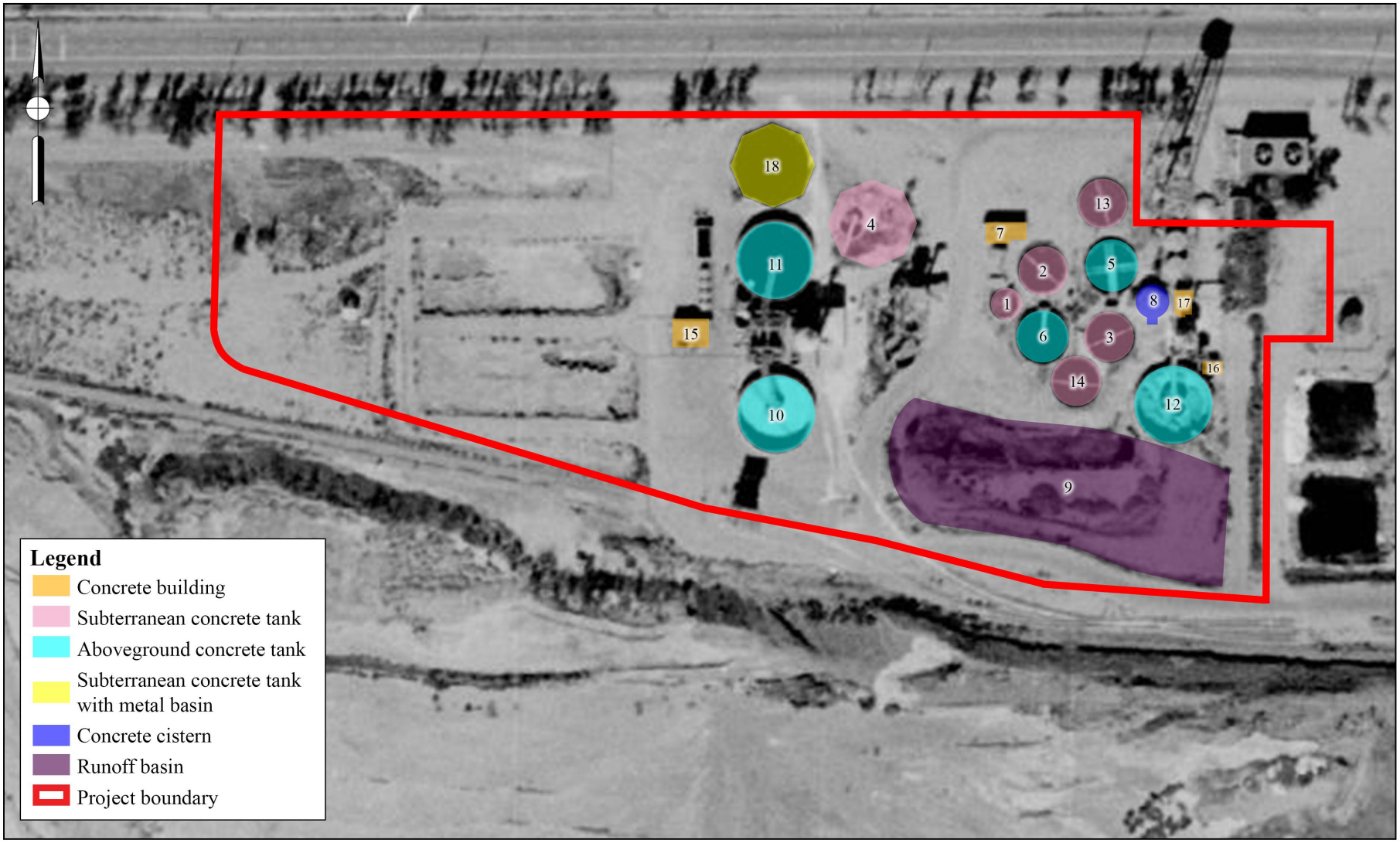



# Figure 3.3–5

## 1969 USGS Map

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

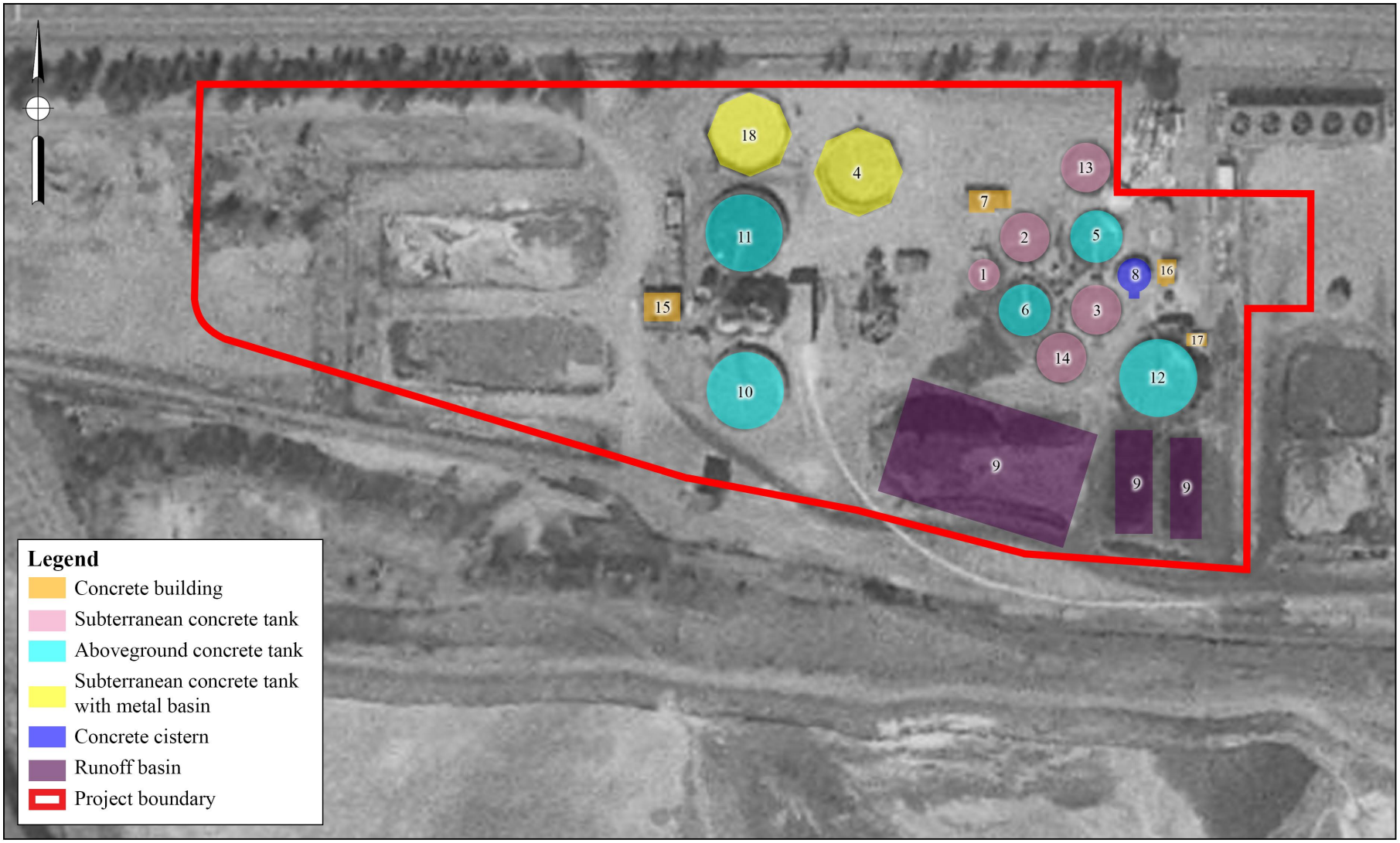
USGS *Guasti* and *Fontana* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)




# Plate 3.3–5

## 1959 Aerial Photograph

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project




# Plate 3.3–6

## 1966 Aerial Photograph

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–7: Overview of Structure 1, facing northeast.

Plate 3.3–8: Overview of Structure 2, facing south.

**Plates 3.3–7 and 3.3–8**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–9: Overview of Structure 3, facing southwest.

Plate 3.3–10: Overview of Structure 4, from the top of Structure 26, facing northeast.

## Plates 3.3–9 and 3.3–10

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–11: Overview of Structure 5, facing west.

Plate 3.3–12: Overview of Structure 6, facing north.

**Plates 3.3–11 and 3.3–12**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–13: South façade of Structure 7, facing north.

Plate 3.3–14: Overview of Structure 8, facing southeast.

## Plates 3.3–13 and 3.3–14

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–15: Overview of Structure 10, facing south.

Plate 3.3–16: Overview of Structure 11, facing northeast.

## Plates 3.3–15 and 3.3–16

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–17: Overview of Structure 12, facing north.

Plate 3.3–18: Overview of Structure 13, facing north.

## Plates 3.3–17 and 3.3–18

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–19: Overview of Structure 14, facing northwest.

Plate 3.3–20: North façade of Structure 15, facing south.

## Plates 3.3–19 and 3.3–20

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–21: East façade of Structure 16, facing west.

Plate 3.3–22: North façade of Structure 17, facing south.

**Plates 3.3–21 and 3.3–22**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

**Plate 3.3–23**

**Overview of Structure 18, Facing North**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

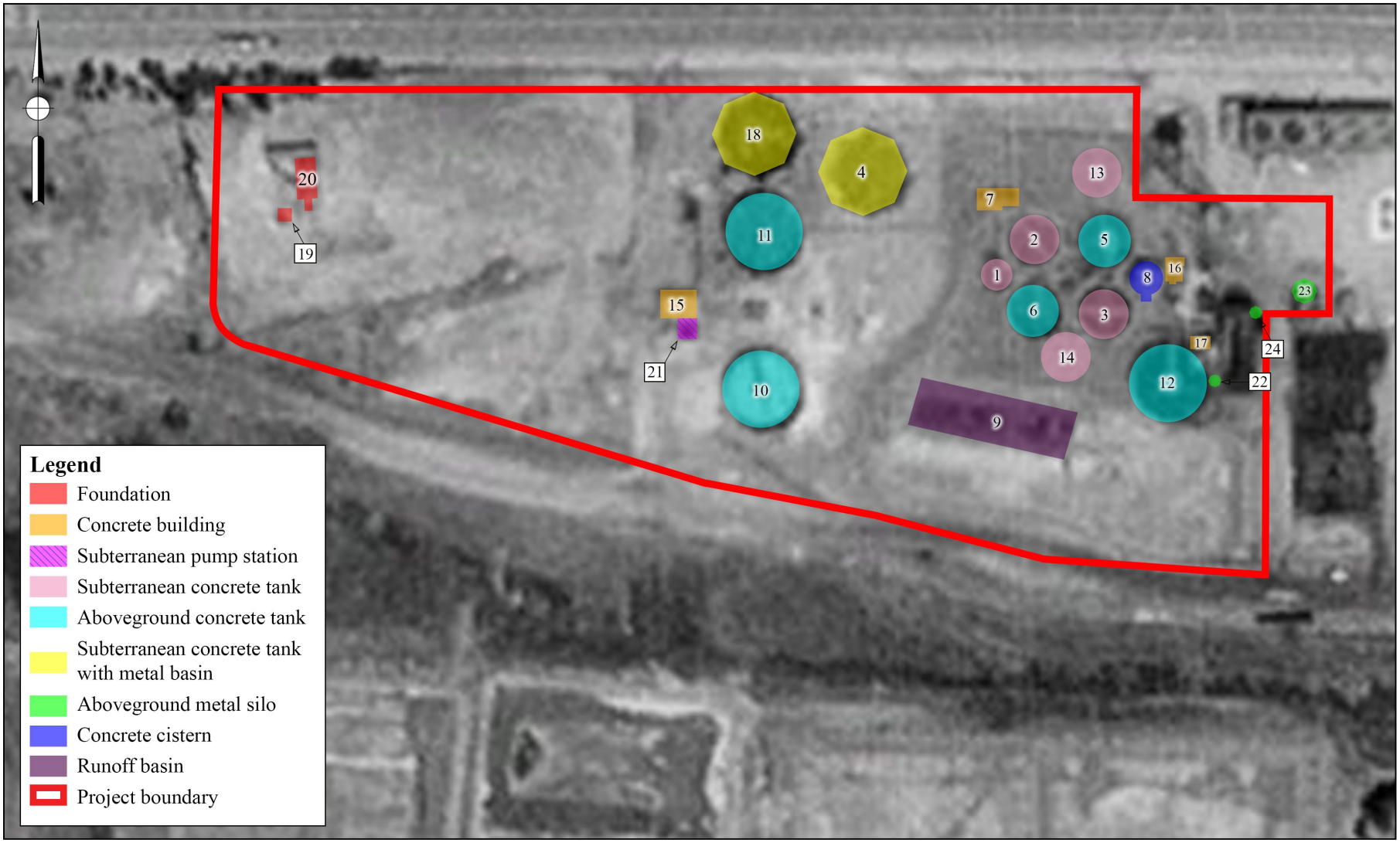
The 1959 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–5) also shows that the Structure 9 runoff basins appear to have been combined and spread by that time, and two additional rectangular basins were created to the west. Structure 4 appears to have been modified slightly with unknown machinery in the center and Structure 15 appears to have a power grid extending to the north along Structure 11. Approximately three unknown structures border Structure 8 to the east and Structure 12 to the north. Structures also appear in the center of the facility, between Structures 10 and 11.

On the 1966 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–6), the machinery that was identified in the middle of Structure 15 in 1959 had been replaced with a metal basin and it now resembles Structure 18. Structure 9 changed shape again, with one large, rectangular, runoff basin oriented roughly northwest to southeast and two small rectangular basins to the east oriented north to south. Additionally, the three unknown structures on the 1959 aerial photograph are still present in 1966.

Between 1966 and 1994 (see Plates 3.3–6 and 3.3–24), two structures, which were identified by their concrete foundations during the 2019 survey, were built in the northwestern portion of the property (Structures 19 and 20) (Plates 3.3−25 and 3.3−26). Also between 1966 and 1994, one subterranean concrete pump station (Structure 21) was added to the south of Structure 15 (Plate 3.3−27) and three metal water silos were added along the eastern property boundary (Structures 22 to 24) (Plates 3.3−28 to 3.3−30). The 1994 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.3–24) also shows an unknown historic structure on the north border of Structure 20. The structures that were located between Structures 10 and 11 and south of Structure 4 on the 1966 aerial photograph (see Plates 3.3–6) had been removed by 1994. The two rectangular runoff basins in the western third of the property had been removed by 1994 and Structure 9 again changed shape. The 1994 aerial photograph shows that Structure 9's larger basin, as shown on the 1966 aerial photograph, was made smaller by one-third, and the two smaller basins are no longer present. The three unknown structures along the eastern boundary that were present in 1959 are still present in 1994.

Between 1994 and 2002 (see Plates 3.3–24 and 3.3–31), structures were added near the western border of the property, west of Structures 19 and 20. Of these, one concrete foundation still remains (Structure 25) (Plate 3.3−32). A corrugated metal roof extension had been added to the north façade of Structure 15 by 2002 (Plate 3.3−33) and power grid extension between Structures 11 and 15 is no longer present. By 2002, Structure 9 appears in its current orientation, which is oriented roughly northwest to southeast and square in shape (Plate 3.3−34). A new concrete building (Structure 26), possibly a pump control station, was added to the south of Structure 4 (Plate 3.3−35), and a concrete and metal channel (Structure 27) was added between and east of Structures 10 and 11 (Plate 3.3−36). Two of the unknown structures along the eastern boundary that were present in 1959 are no longer present in 2002, excluding the one that appears to be another water silo along the northern boundary.

A new pump or power station (Structure 28) (Plate 3.3−37) is located between Structures 17 and 24 on the 2009 aerial photograph (Plate 3.3–38). With the exception of Structures 19, 20, and 25, all structures in the western third of the property are gone by 2009 and the eastern two-thirds of the property had been paved.




# Plate 3.3–24

## 1994 Aerial Photograph

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–25: Overview of Structure 19, facing north.

Plate 3.3–26: Overview of Structure 20, facing north.

## Plates 3.3–25 and 3.3–26

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–27: Overview of Structure 21 (center) on the south façade of Structure 15 (right), facing west.

Plate 3.3–28: Overview of Structure 22, facing southwest.

## Plates 3.3–27 and 3.3–28

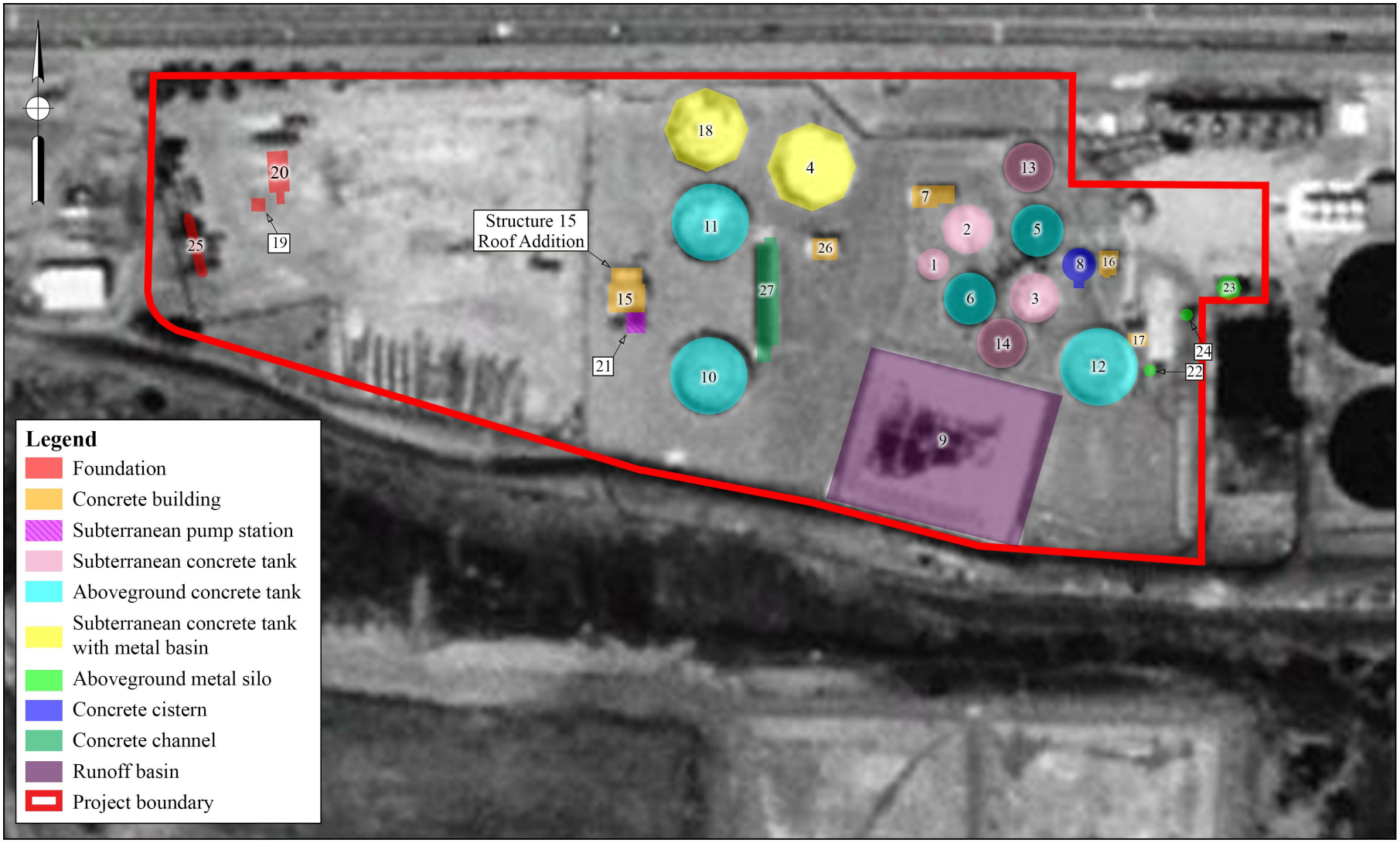
The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–29: Overview of Structure 23, facing south.

Plate 3.3–30: Overview of Structure 24, facing south.

**Plates 3.3–29 and 3.3–30**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project




# Plate 3.3–31

## 2002 Aerial Photograph

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–32: Overview of Structure 25, facing southeast.

Plate 3.3–33: View of the 1994 to 2002 corrugated metal roof on the north façade of Structure 15, facing south.

## Plates 3.3–32 and 3.3–33

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–34: Overview of the current configuration of Structure 9, facing southwest.

Plate 3.3–35: South façade of Structure 26, facing north.

## Plates 3.3–34 and 3.3–35

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

Plate 3.3–36: Overview of Structure 27, facing south.

Plate 3.3–37: South façade of Structure 28, facing north.

## Plates 3.3–36 and 3.3–37

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project




**Plate 3.3–38**

**2009 Aerial Photograph**

The Kaiser Commerce Center Project

The 1948 to 2002 water silo along the northeast boundary is currently no longer present. No additional changes appear to have been made to the property between 2009 and 2019.

***Significance Evaluation***

CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the historic structures located on the subject property would require approval from the County of San Bernardino as part of the proposed project, CEQA eligibility criteria were used for this evaluation. Therefore, criteria for listing on the CRHR were used to measure the significance of the resources. Additionally, because the conveyance of historic significance is limited to historic-aged structures, only Structures 1 to 24 were included in the evaluation of this portion of SBR-4131H.

*Integrity Evaluation*

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted.

In order to determine whether or not the structures are eligible for listing, CRHR eligibility criteria were used. Furthermore, BFSA based the review upon the recommended criteria listed in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). This review is based upon the evaluation of integrity of the structures followed by the assessment of distinctive characteristics.

1. **Integrity of Location** *[refers to] the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the historic structures had always existed at their present locations or if they had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research revealed that the structures were constructed in their current locations between 1944 and 1994. Therefore, the structures retain integrity of location.

2. **Integrity of Design** *[refers to] the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the structures and any architectural features present. The historic industrial structures were constructed between 1944 and 1994 and don't appear to have been constructed in any specific design style. Some of the structures have been modified since their initial construction. The function of Structure 4 appeared to change throughout the 1950s and 1960s. In 1948, it was a large subterranean concrete basin, and by 1959, the basin appeared to be used for storage or other machinery. In 1966, a metal insert was added to the concrete basin and it was presumably used as a filtering basin again until 2019. Structure 9 changed shape over time as it was expanded to accommodate the growing mill in the 1950s and 1960s; however, it shrank in size as a result of the Kaiser Steel Mill's decreased steel output in the 1980s. Structure 15 gained an underground pump station between 1966 and 1994, and a corrugated metal roof between 1994 and 2002. Further, the project area has been impacted by paving, grading, and the laying down of gravel throughout the twentieth century. Therefore, the structures do not retain integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** *[refers to] the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. The historic structures were erected on the property between 1944 and 1994. During this time, the surrounding area consisted of small, rural ranches. Aerial photographs indicate that the surrounding neighborhood began to change circa the early 1940s, when the Kaiser Steel Mill was constructed to the north, and the late 1940s, by the time the sewage and water treatment facility was built. Currently, the project area is surrounded by large commercial and industrial structures and vacant lots. Because the area is no longer recognizable as a rural farming community and no longer retains the same open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, or general built environment, the structures do not retain integrity of setting.

4. **Integrity of Materials** *[refers to] the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the

architectural design of the structures. Since their original construction, 21 of the historic structures remain unaltered, and as such, Structures 1 to 3, 5 to 8, 10 to 14, and 16 to 20 retain integrity of materials. Structure 4 underwent the addition and change of machinery in the 1950s and 1960s; however, its original concrete shape remained the same. A corrugated metal roof was added to Structure 15 between 1994 and 2002; however, the exterior concrete bricks and windows were not altered. Structure 9 changed shape between the 1940s and 1990s, but no materials or structural modifications were added to the runoff basin. Therefore, as the materials for all 24 historic structures were not removed or changed, all of the structures retain integrity of materials.

5. **Integrity of Workmanship** *[refers to] the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the structures. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the structures appears to have been average. While all of the structures appear to have been constructed using the same level of workmanship, the modifications made to Structures 4, 9, and 15, and the loss of original setting, impacted the initial workmanship that they all once portrayed. Therefore, the structures do not retain integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** *[refers to] a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during the period of construction. Due to the loss of integrity of setting, the grading and paving of the area impacting the appearance of the structures since their construction, and the construction and demolition of additional structures on the property between 1948 and 2009, the structures do not retain integrity of feeling.

7. **Integrity of Association** *[refers to] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resources' data or information and their ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the county of San Bernardino or the state of California. Historical research indicates that the structures are associated with the Kaiser Steel Mill, which has been recorded as SBR-4131H. However, the Kaiser Steel Mill has since been impacted by the construction of the California Speedway and portions have been demolished. Therefore, despite being associated with SBR-4131H, since the site itself no longer retains integrity, the sewage

and water treatment facility structures no longer possess integrity of association.

The Kaiser Commerce Center structures were determined to meet just two categories of the integrity analysis: location and materials. The structures do not retain integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, or association due to extensive modifications and Site SBR-4131H's loss of overall integrity.

*CRHR Evaluation*

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
  *It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.*

  It was discovered through historical research that no significant events could be associated with the structures. Because the property could not be associated with any specific historic event, the structures are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
  *It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.*

  Historical research revealed that the structures are associated with the Kaiser Steel Mill, which was founded by Henry J. Kaiser. While the Kaiser Steel Mill is important to the history of California and is listed as a Point of Historical Interest, the mill itself has been impacted by development and portions have been demolished. A 2008 archaeological study by CRM Tech determined that "For all practical purposes … Site 36-004131 no longer exists today" (Ballester 2008), and therefore, the structures associated with SBR-4131H within the subject property are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
  *It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.*

  The structures were not constructed with characteristics that are particularly representative of any specific style, type, period, or method of construction, and none

were designed or built by an important creative individual. In addition, none of the structures possess high artistic values. As such, none of the structures are eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
  *It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

  The research conducted for this study revealed that because the structures are only associated with the sewage and water treatment facility for the Kaiser Steel Mill, and not the main portion of the plant that was used for the production of steel and steel objects, the structures are not associated with any important events in history. Further, the structures were not constructed using unique or innovative methods of construction and they likely cannot yield any additional information about the history of San Bernardino County or the state of California. Therefore, the structures are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

***Findings and Conclusions***

Structures 1 to 24, which are located within previously recorded Site SBR-4131H, the Kaiser Steel Mill, are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria. The structures are not associated with any significant events or people and the alterations that Structures 4, 9, and 15 and the general setting have undergone impacted all of the structures' original integrity. Structures 25 to 28 are modern in age, and therefore, were not evaluated as part of this study. Because other portions of SBR-4131H have been impacted by development, and the site in general has been extensively documented and researched, the portion of the site located within the Kaiser Commerce Center Project is not likely to yield any additional information concerning the Kaiser Still Mill or the general area. Because the structures are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition.

### 3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, 28 structures were identified at the Kaiser Commerce Center Project, four of which were constructed after 1994 and are modern in age. The 24 historic and four modern structures were determined to be associated with archaeological Site SBR-4131H (CPHI-71), the Kaiser Steel Mill, and functioned as a waste treatment facility. The historic structures (Structures 1 to 24) were subsequently evaluated for significance and recorded as part of SBR-4131H (see Appendix B). No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. The structures have been evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant events or people and the alterations that the general area, including Site SBR-4131H, has undergone since 1944.

# 4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

## 4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the Kaiser Commerce Center Project identified 24 historic structures (Structures 1 to 24) and four modern structures (Structures 25 to 28) located at 13557 San Bernardino Avenue. The historic structures (1 to 24) have been recorded as the southern portion of SBR-4131H (CHPI-71), the Kaiser Steel Mill. The conclusion of the current assessment is that the structures are not CEQA-significant or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The structures have been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

## 4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the Kaiser Commerce Center Project will include the demolition of 28 structures located on the property. However, the removal of the historic structures as part of the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because they have been evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. Given the disturbance to this property associated with sewage disposal ponds and subterranean tanks/cisterns, the potential to encounter historic features associated with other aspects of the development of the Kaiser Steel Mill appears very remote. Therefore, archaeological monitoring will not be recommended.

# 5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## 5.1 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development will impact the 28 structures located at 13557 San Bernardino Avenue; however, as these resources are evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon the evaluation of the structures as lacking further research potential, mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project. Monitoring of grading has been considered, given that the Kaiser Steel Mill is a recorded significant resource. However, given the extent of disturbance on this property, the potential to encounter intact historic deposits or features that have not been previously recorded is very small. Therefore, mitigation monitoring will not be required.

# 6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Kaiser Commerce Center Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff. The report text was prepared by Jillian Hahnlen and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Jillian Hahnlen. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The SCCIC at CSU Fullerton provided the archaeological records search information. Archival research was conducted at the BFSA research library, the SCCIC, the San Bernardino Historical Society, the San Bernardino County Public Library, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk.

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# APPENDIX A

**Resumes of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

## Education

**Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California** **1982**

**Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California** **1975**

## Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

**Principal Investigator** **1977–Present**
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.** **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Crops of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

## Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project achaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

## Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003– Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

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# APPENDIX B

**Site Record Form Update**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

# APPENDIX C

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

# APPENDIX D

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

# APPENDIX E

**Confidential Map**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***